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UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 10 OTTAWA 000642

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SUBJECT: CANADA: TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT FOR 2004-2005

REF: 04 STATE 273089

1. (SBU) The following is Mission Canada's submission for the 2005 Trafficking in Persons Report. Answers are keyed to numbered paragraphs in reftel. Embassy POC is Poloff Mark Baron, telephone (613) 688-5339, fax (613) 688-3098. Estimated number of hours spent researching and drafting this report by Poloff (FS-04): 80.

Paragraph 18. OVERVIEW OF A COUNTRY'S ACTIVITIES TO ELIMINATE TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (TIP):

-- A. Canada is primarily a transit and destination country, and may also be a source country. People are trafficked into Canada from multiple source countries from Central and South America, Eastern Europe, and Asia, many destined for major Canadian urban centers or the United States. Traffickers target larger urban populations as receiving markets. Women are most likely to be trafficked into Canada. Anecdotal evidence and case-law indicates that persons are transported across provincial borders within Canada for the purposes of sexual exploitation.

-- B. People are trafficked from multiple source countries in Central and South America, Eastern Europe, and Asia to Canada. Trafficking victims are usually destined for major Canadian urban centers, or they are smuggled into the U.S. after having first arrived in Canada.

-- C. There is no information to indicate that estimated TIP patterns have changed within the last year. The Government of Canada (GoC) is undertaking a joint threat assessment on TIP with the United States, to be presented at the 2005 Cross Border Crime Forum. The report will consider TIP from a cross-border perspective.

-- D. The GoC reports that efforts are underway to improve intelligence databases to facilitate the tracking of TIP criminal activity. As part of the development of its anti-TIP strategy, the GoC's Interdepartmental Working Group on Trafficking in Persons (IWGTIP) is exploring opportunities to enhance data collection and analysis.

In February 2004, the RCMP completed an assessment on the extent and scope of trafficking in human beings in Canada. For the purposes of the report, the RCMP attempted to determine the number of trafficking incidents known to law enforcement in Canada for a five-year period, from the start of 1999 through the end of 2003. The report conservatively estimated that 800 persons are trafficked into Canada annually and that between 1,500 and 2,200 persons are trafficked from Canada into the U.S. each year. The RCMP report acknowledged, however, that providing accurate trafficking data for Canada is an "almost insurmountable task."

-- E. Most TIP cases investigated by Canadian police agencies involve trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation. There is anecdotal evidence of trafficking for agriculture, the garment industry and illicit activity such as narcotics. Traffickers use various methods to maintain control over victims, including force, sexual assault and threats of violence.

On December 15, the GoC revised its immigration policy to discontinue a blanket employment waiver (begun in 1998) that had permitted adult entertainment establishments in Canada to hire foreign women to work as exotic dancers. Last year, 661 women, most of whom came from Romania, entered Canada on temporary work visas. The GoC states that the foreign women hired under this program were aware of the circumstances of their employment, but acknowledges that some of the women may have been suborned into prostitution after they arrived in Canada.

There continue to be anecdotal reports of South Korean women being trafficked into the U.S. via Canada. Numerous press accounts document arrests of South Koreans attempting to illegally cross into the United States along the British Columbia-Washington border. South Koreans do not require a visa to enter Canada. U.S. law enforcement have opened

multiple investigations of South Koreans sex workers arrested in the U.S. who came via Canada.

-- F. Canada is not a significant country of origin for trafficked persons. However, the GoC reports that there is anecdotal evidence of Canadian girls, coerced or kidnapped, entering the U.S. and forced into prostitution.

-- G. Since the TIP report of May 2004, the GoC has reaffirmed its commitment to combating TIP at the highest level. Protecting against TIP was identified as a government priority in the October 2004 Speech from the Throne. (NOTE: This speech, roughly equivalent to the U.S. State of the Union, officially opens every new session of the Canadian Parliament, and sets out the broad goals, direction and priorities of the Canadian Government. END NOTE.) Further, Prime Minister Paul Martin spoke of the need for vigilance in addressing TIP in his speech to the UN General Assembly in September. In November, Prime Minister Martin and President Bush affirmed their commitment to working together to address this issue. Similarly, Minister of Justice Irwin Cotler met the Attorney General Ashcroft in April and October at which time both pledged to enhance greater cross-border collaboration on TIP. More recently, at the January 2005 GoC meeting of Federal/Provincial/Territorial Ministers Responsible for Justice, the Ministers expressed support for federal efforts to strengthen the criminal justice system's response to TIP.

Seventeen federal departments and agencies are represented on the GoC's IWGTIP, which coordinates federal efforts to address TIP and is in the process of developing a federal strategy. The departments of the IWGTIP devote resources to preventing TIP, protecting trafficking victims and prosecuting traffickers, depending on their respective areas of authority.

-- H. There is no evidence suggesting that Canadian authorities or individual members of the GoC are involved in facilitating or condoning TIP. In the event that any allegations of such conduct were to be made, these allegations would be investigated and prosecuted, as are cases involving other alleged perpetrators.

-- I. According to the GoC, there are no systemic limitations on its ability to address TIP.

-- J. The IWGTIP has been coordinating the GoC's prevention, protection and prosecution anti-TIP efforts. Further, the IWGTIP is developing a federal TIP strategy that will enhance the GoC's future anti-TIP efforts.

-- K. The Criminal Code of Canada (Criminal Code) does not prohibit adult prostitution per se; nonetheless, related activities are prohibited, including solicitation, procuring, living on the avails, and operating a bawdy house. Prostitution of persons under 18 years of age is prohibited. (NOTE: The GoC advised poloff that it does not see the relevance of this question as it relates to Canada's anti-TIP efforts. END NOTE.)

#### Paragraph 19. PREVENTION:

-- A. The GoC takes its commitment to address and combat TIP seriously, and points to its early ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime as evidence of this commitment. The IWGTIP has been mandated to coordinate federal efforts to address TIP and develop a federal strategy to address future anti-TIP efforts.

-- B. The IWGTIP is co-chaired by the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Justice and is composed of the following participating departments and agencies:

- 1) Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)
- 2) Canadian Heritage (CH)
- 3) Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
- 4) Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS)
- 5) Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC)
- 6) Department of Justice Canada (DOJ)
- 7) Foreign Affairs Canada (FAC)
- 8) Health Canada (HC)
- 9) Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (HRSDC)
- 10) Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC)
- 11) Passport Office (PO)
- 12) Privy Council Office (PCO)
- 13) Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada (PSEPC)
- 14) Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)
- 15) Social Development Canada (SDC)
- 16) Statistics Canada (STATCAN)
- 17) Status of Women Canada (SWC)

-- C. The IWGTIP produced an information booklet in 14 languages that warns potential victims in source countries of the dangers of falling prey to traffickers. The booklet is

distributed through Canadian missions overseas, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations abroad. (NOTE: The booklet is available at the following website: <http://canada.justice.gc.ca/en/fs/ht/pub/booklet/index.html>. END NOTE.) The booklet has also been distributed within Canada to law enforcement and NGOs, with the GoC reporting that the booklet is raising awareness on the dangers of TIP.

On March 30, 2004, the Canadian Ethnocultural Council (CEC), in partnership with the Department of Justice and Status of Women Canada, hosted a forum on Trafficking in Persons, Especially Youth, Children and Women, which brought together NGOs and academics from across Canada. The objectives of the forum were to educate and increase public awareness about the TIP situation, especially youth, children and women, and explore strategies for community driven initiatives to prevent and combat TIP.

In 2004, the GoC developed and distributed an anti-TIP poster which has been distributed to police stations, victim services, community centers, refugee and immigrant centers across Canada to raise awareness that TIP exists in Canada, and that it is a serious crime.

In 2004, the DOJ, in collaboration with the IWGTIP, developed a website (<http://canada.justice.gc.ca/en/fs/ht/iwgtip.html>) on TIP with related information and links to raise public awareness and provide general information on the issue.

U.S. and Canadian officials are currently developing a threat assessment on TIP to be presented at the 2005 Cross Border Crime Forum.

-- D. The GoC's National Crime Prevention Strategy supports a broad range of initiatives that seek to reduce crime and victimization by addressing crime before it happens. These efforts are aimed at building and sharing the knowledge base on what puts certain populations, such as children, youth, and women, at risk and what is required to address those risks. Initiatives address a range of issues including: effective parenting; violence, bullying and other forms of intimidation in schools and communities; gang violence; the particular risks of children in care and exiting care, as well as women in shelters.

In 2004, the GoC announced a new national strategy to protect children from online sexual exploitation. As part of this strategy, Cybertip.ca ([www.cybertip.ca](http://www.cybertip.ca)) was recognized as Canada's National Cybertipline, resulting in a five year funding agreement with PSEPC. This website serves as a centralized portal for receiving reports from the public regarding child sexual exploitation, as well as operating as a resource for the public by providing information to help keep children safe.

The National Missing Children Services (NMCS) is a national police service created to assist law enforcement agencies in the investigation, location and return of missing children to their parent or legal guardian. The NMCS works in partnership with the RCMP, CBSA, CIC, FAC and DOJ. These five departments form the "our missing children" program, which operates as Canada's response center for missing children investigative assistance, information and research.

SWC supports community-based initiatives that address trafficking in women and children. In 2004, SWC funded a number of initiatives: an ongoing action-research by the Comité de recherche-action sur le trafic sexuel des femmes au Québec on the realities of sex trafficking of women and children to develop policies and programs, and to support the victims; an environmental scan and recommendations for action on trafficking by local groups in Alberta; a project by the Philippine Women Center of British Columbia that examined the linkages among health, immigration, labor, equality, and human rights policies through the experience of prostituted and trafficked Filipino women; the completion of a two-year project by the Canadian Council for Refugees to develop awareness among refugee-serving organizations, women's groups, labor organizations, police, academics and policy-makers as a first step to encouraging collaborative community action to protect trafficked women and girls and to eradicate forced labor.

-- E. The GoC is able to support prevention programs. Departments and agencies participating in the IWGTIP support anti-TIP measures that address TIP from a prevention, protection and prosecution perspective, depending on their respective areas of authority.

-- F. At the federal level, the IWGTIP engages in discussion with, and provides funding to, NGOs on a variety of TIP-related issues and initiatives.

In March 2004, GoC policy makers met with NGOs and academics from across Canada to discuss various elements of a potential anti-TIP strategy, in an event funded by the DOJ and SWC.

The meeting was facilitated by Metropolis, a consortium of federal departments and agencies that promote research on diversity and migration-related topics.

In November, a roundtable on TIP was held in Vancouver by the GoC (National Crime Prevention Center) and the provincial Government of British Columbia, which brought together participants from the federal and provincial governments, the Vancouver Police, the RCMP, academics and local NGOs to discuss issues relating to TIP.

Also in November, officials from the GoC participated in a working meeting on TIP organized by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Canada. This meeting brought together NGOs, academics, service providers, lawyers and members of the GoC's Immigration and Refugee Board, to strengthen communication between concerned parties and to explore ways to better protect victims of trafficking. DOJ representatives gave a presentation on the initiatives of the GoC in combating TIP, including the work of the IWGTIP.

Members of the IWGTIP also participate in the Federal/Provincial/Territorial (FPT) Working Group on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. This working group brings together FPT government representatives from the Justice and Social Services sectors from across Canada to work collaboratively on issues involving the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Combating TIP has been identified as a priority of the working group.

Examples of GoC funding:

1) DOJ and SWC provided funding to the Canadian Council for Refugees to launch a project to enhance Canadian NGOs ability to appropriately respond to the needs of trafficking victims in Canada, particularly women and girls.

2) FAC provided funding, through its Human Security Program, for a series of radio advertisements in the Dominican Republic intended to raise awareness on TIP.

3) CIDA through its Pakistan Gender Fund, is partnering with the International Organization on Migration (IOM) to develop a Conceptual Framework and Strategies to Combat Trafficking. This initiative is creating a forum for all stakeholders to assimilate views and strategies required to address the complexities of the issue of TIP and to develop guidelines on actions required by all stakeholders for developing regional level anti-TIP programs and activities.

-- G. The CBSA has a border intelligence program which includes analysis related to the international movement of persons. When CBSA officials become aware of TIP cases, they are directed to contact the appropriate law enforcement agencies.

PSEPC (RCMP and CBSA) works closely with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Coast Guard)

Canada has 45 Migration Integrity Officers (MIOs) stationed in various international locations to address specific irregular migration, security and fraud concerns. According to the GoC, 70% of improperly documented passengers seeking to travel to Canada by air in 2004 were detected MIOs prior to the passengers departing a foreign airport for Canada. MIOs provide advice and document training to airlines and local authorities and ensure accurate reporting on issues related to irregular migration and program integrity.

-- H. The IWGTIP is responsible for coordinating all federal efforts to combat TIP and develop a unified GoC anti-TIP strategy.

Further, the proposed objectives of the RCMP Human Trafficking Unit will be to work in conjunction with its sister office, the RCMP Immigration and Passport Regional Unit, on issues of immigration fraud that may have TIP implications; centralize processing of all investigation requests from international law enforcement on TIP investigations that originate abroad but pertain to Canada; provide analytical services such as developing target intelligence, assessing the extent of the TIP problem, sharing intelligence feedback with domestic law enforcement agencies, and contributing to international databanks; enhance the network of domestic and international partnerships in order to initiate coordinate and facilitate TIP investigations that may eventually effect Canada; and to assist international police agencies with investigations.

-- I. Canada is a party to the UNTO and its Trafficking and Smuggling Protocols and is active within the UN and other multilateral organizations and with other partners to combat TIP. Canada works within the overarching framework of the UNTOC and with a wide variety of global and regional organizations, as well as with other governments and their agencies to counter tip around the world.

Canada actively engages multi-lateral organizations in its anti-TIP efforts, including: the UN and its agencies, IOM, OSCE, NATO, OAS, the Regional Conference on Migration (Puebla Process), and the Beijing 10 Platform for Action.

Canada participated in several international TIP-related conferences over the past year, that included presentations by GoC officials at an OSCE conference in Helsinki, a Mexican Government, IOM and UNODC hosted conference in Mexico City, and the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation conference on TIP held in Washington.

Since the adoption of the Trafficking Protocol by member countries, including Canada, the GoC has undertaken many initiatives to develop intelligence and enforcement strategies to combat trafficking in women in line with current legislation. For example, the RCMP represented Canada at the 5th Meeting of the Interpol Working Group on Trafficking in Women held in Oslo in October 2003 (no meeting was held in 2004), and the Europol Annual TIP Experts Meeting held in Den Hague, The Netherlands, in May 2004. These groups meet annually to promote and foster intelligence and enforcement strategies to combat and disrupt organized crime involved in TIP, and provide Canadian law enforcement with the opportunity to enhance the profile of work being done on TIP in Canada by all concerned government and NGO agencies. The RCMP also represents Canada at the Canada-China Working Group that meets annually in Canada and in China. This group was organized to formalize ongoing discussions of law enforcement issues between the two countries. The RCMP Immigration and Passport Branch in Ottawa maintains an excellent rapport with the FBI and recently attended Human Trafficking training sessions at the FBI Academy.

-- J. In 2004, the IWGTIP was mandated to develop a federal strategy to address TIP, with work on the strategy continuing. The IWGTIP has organized a number of events over the past year bring together members of civil society to discuss strategies to combat TIP. In addition, the GoC issued in April 2004 a plan called "A Canada Fit for Children," in response to the May 2002 UN Special Session on Children. This plan includes protection of children against sexual exploitation and trafficking.

-- K. The IWGTIP is the primary entity of the GoC for developing anti-TIP programs. In addition to the collaborative efforts of the IWGTIP, all GoC agencies and departments are encouraged to develop and support anti-TIP programs and projects within their respective areas of authorities and expertise, with the IWGTIP serving as a forum for coordinating and sharing information on these programs and projects on a regular basis.

Paragraph 20. INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF TRAFFICKERS:

-- A. All forms of TIP are criminalized through various provisions of the Criminal Code. Further, the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA) prohibits TIP for any purpose.

-- B. The maximum penalty for the IRPA TIP offense is a fine of USD 800,000 and/or life imprisonment, applying to either TIP offenses involving sexual or non-sexual exploitation.

The Criminal Code contains various provisions applicable to TIP cases, with varying maximum penalty. Maximum penalties include life imprisonment for kidnapping (mandatory minimum penalty of four years where a firearm is used); 10 years for forcible confinement, as well as for living off the avails of prostitution (unless the offense involves a person under the age of 18, in which case the maximum penalty is 14 years. A minimum penalty of five years is imposed if a child is procured and violence or threats of violence are used.) The maximum penalty for instructing another person to commit an offense for the benefit or a criminal organization, which includes instructing TIP related offenses, is life imprisonment.

-- C. The maximum penalties for sexual assault offenses range from 10 years to life imprisonment: sexual assault (10 years); sexual assault with a weapon (14 years and mandatory minimum penalty of 4 years where a firearm is used); and aggregated sexual assault (life and mandatory minimum penalty of 4 years where a firearm is used).

-- D. There are currently seven ongoing investigations under the specific IRPA TIP offense. In addition, through February 2005, there have been 19 TIP-related convictions under various Criminal Code offenses. In all cases, sentences were imposed with a range of up to 9.5 years imprisonment. Additionally, 12 other TIP-related cases remain before the court. The GoC reports that there may be other TIP-related court decisions which are not reflected in these statistics.

-- E. GoC intelligence indicates that TIP is orchestrated by criminal groups with significant international networks and

has attracted other crime groups, as one aspect of their illicit activity. There are indications of links between TIP traffickers and established crime groups, including Russian and Asian based organized crime. Freelance operators have been known to offer their services, such as by providing transportation, although their degree of knowledge regarding the ultimate fate of the victims is uncertain. Traffickers target larger urban populations in Canada.

-- F. Six regional RCMP Immigration and Passport Investigative Teams are located in RCMP regional headquarters across Canada and are responsible for the investigation of IRPA offenses including TIP. In addition to these teams, the RCMP tasks its International Liaison Officers (LOs), who are assigned as attaches in 11 countries world-wide, to work with host country law enforcement officials on TIP related investigations.

-- G. The RCMP provides law enforcement training which includes information about the TIP offense in the IRPA. RCMP personnel have been presenting a course addressing TIP and smuggling of persons to RCMP members. Law enforcement teams from the U.S., Australia and China have participated in these courses.

A specialized training seminar was held for law enforcement, prosecutors and immigration and customs officials in March 2004. The RCMP is organizing a similar training session for law enforcement to be held in May.

The RCMP, in cooperation with CSIS, which provides a centralized link to municipal police forces across Canada, is planning a campaign to enhance awareness of the specific conditions of TIP both from an enforcement and victim perspective.

In August 2004, a DOJ official held an information session on TIP for federal prosecutors in Toronto. Additionally, federal prosecutors in Quebec are planning training seminars on TIP for members of the judiciary this Spring. These sessions will provide an overview of TIP, discuss its links to organized crime, and explain the economic, social and political impact.

CIC likewise conducts training sessions for immigration officials regarding TIP in the context of providing ongoing gender-sensitivity training and implementing the IRPA.

-- H. The GoC cooperates with other governments in investigating and prosecuting trafficking on an ad hoc basis. Over the course of the last 10 years, the GoC reports that 70% of the major investigations of the RCMP Immigration and Passport Program have been joint investigations with U.S. law enforcement agencies on the movement of migrants to the United States.

Canada is a founding member and active supporter of the International Association of Prosecutors, whose objectives include greater international cooperation amongst prosecutors in the fight against transnational organized crime.

-- I. Canada's Extradition Act, along with relevant extradition agreements, provides the legal framework to extradite persons from Canada on the request of an extradition partner for the purposes of prosecuting that person, imposing a sentence upon them or enforcing a sentence imposed on that person. Generally, the offense in respect of which the extradition is requested must be punishable by imprisonment of at least two years.

Canada cooperates with other countries to extradite individuals in appropriate cases, including its own nationals, when TIP-related offenses are committed abroad. In the past year, at least two extradition proceedings have been initiated in relation to individuals being sought for TIP-related offenses in other countries.

-- J. There is no evidence indicating that the GoC is involved in TIP, or otherwise tolerates trafficking activity.

-- K. Not applicable.

-- L. The Criminal Code and the IRPA criminalize TIP. Canada's criminal laws have specifically prohibited child sex tourism since 1997. (NOTE: The GoC advised poloff that it believes that this issue is unrelated to trafficking of persons to and from Canada. END NOTE.)

-- M. ILO Convention 182: GoC ratified on June 6, 2000.

ILO Convention 105: GoC ratified on July 14, 1960.

ILO Convention 29: GoC has not ratified.

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child: GoC signed on November 10, 2001; working towards

ratification.

Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime: GoC ratified on May 13, 2002.

Canada has also ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on December 13, 1991, and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on July 7, 2000.

Paragraph 21. PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS:

-- A. Under the IRPA, trafficking victims may avail themselves of a number of legislative and administrative measures in order to remain in Canada, temporarily or permanently, as either a refugee, temporary resident, permanent resident (determination facilitated by humanitarian and compassionate considerations), or as a person in need of protection.

A trafficking victim who is subject to a removal order may be permitted to remain in Canada temporarily. Such a determination may be applicable in circumstances where a victim is required to testify in a prosecution against traffickers and for individuals awaiting a pre-removal risk assessment which assesses risk to a person if removed.

Numerous programs and services are available to victims of crime in Canada, including trafficking victims, ranging from health care to emergency housing and social and legal assistance. Many of the programs and services available to victims of crime are administered at the provincial or territorial levels.

Legal aid programs are administered separately by each province and territory and eligibility is based primarily upon financial need. Similarly, social services such as emergency financial assistance, food and housing are administered at the provincial and territorial levels and are available to those in need. Finally, health services are administered primarily at the provincial/territorial levels.

-- B. The DOJ established a Victims Fund in 2000 to encourage the development of new approaches to meet the needs of crime victims. Canadian community and NGOs may apply to the Victims Fund to develop programs to fill gaps in the delivery of services to victims. Other forms of support are provided by the DOJ's Policy Center for Victim Issues, which commissions research on victim-related issues, creates and disseminates fact sheets and other forms of public legal education on victim issues and undertakes consultations with NGOs and victims.

In 2005, the GoC pledged ongoing funding of USD 4 million per year to support initiatives designed to increase the confidence of victims of crime in the criminal justice system, to raise awareness of the needs of victims of crime, and to facilitate the provision of available services and assistance among victims and their families.

-- C. Canadian law enforcement agencies have victims assistance programs which assist in locating immediate safe shelter for victims of crime, including TIP. However, programs are not run uniformly between agencies, nor are they consistent between provinces or municipalities. There are a number of NGOs and provincial and municipal agencies within Canada that are available to provide short and long term care.

-- D. The rights of trafficking victims in Canada are generally respected, and the GoC reports that victims rights are guaranteed through the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. However, there have been anecdotal reports in the past, mostly from the NGO community, that trafficking victims have been hastily deported from Canada, a claim that the GoC strongly refutes.

-- E. The Criminal Code contains various provisions which facilitate the testimony of victims in criminal proceedings, including victim impact statements, testimonial aids, publication bans, and the presence of support persons for certain witnesses. Further, the GoC has introduced legislation to further facilitate the receipt of testimony from child victims/witnesses and other vulnerable victims/witnesses.

Civil redress by victims against the perpetrators of crime is a matter of provincial/territorial responsibility in Canada; the provincial and territorial governments have enacted legislation in their respective jurisdictions which outline numerous rights for victims of crime, including, in most cases, the right to seek compensation.

At the federal level, the Criminal Code authorizes the imposition of a victim surcharge in addition to any other offender convicted or discharged of an offense. This money

is used to fund, in part, provincial and territorial victim services and programs. In addition, offenders sentenced for trafficking offenses under the Criminal Code may receive a restitution order as part of their sentence. A restitution order requires the offender to pay an amount directly to the victim of the offense to cover the victim's monetary losses or damage to property caused by the crime.

-- F. Legislation exists at both the federal and provincial/territorial levels to protect victims and witnesses. The Criminal Code authorizes the granting of a peace bond when any person fears on reasonable grounds that another person will cause personal injury to herself or her child or will damage her property. A variety of conditions may be attached to peace bonds, including prohibiting the defendant from being within a specified distance of the person who has sought the peace bond.

The GoC's Witness Protection Program provides the legal framework to protect persons who are involved in providing assistance to law enforcement in various matters. Protection can include relocation, accommodation and change of identity, as well as counseling and financial support necessary to ensure the security of the person and to facilitate their re-establishment and self-sufficiency.

The federal National Homelessness Initiative (NHI), first launched in 1999 with funding of USD 600 million, was renewed in 2003 with an additional funding level of USD 325 million. NHI has funded over 2,800 projects towards the purchase, construction and renovation of shelters, support facilities, and new or enhanced support services for the homeless (ie training, skills development, counseling, clothing).

-- G. Victim service delivery is the responsibility of provincial and territorial governments in Canada, with significant variation between services provided. Services are provided to all victims of crime, although some provinces provide additional specialized services, including child victim witness programs, assistance under provincial family violence legislation, sexual assault/rape crisis centers, violence against and awareness programs for women, partner assault response programs, service to women and children, and initiatives for Aboriginal victims. Government officials do not receive specialized training for providing assistance to victims of trafficking. The GoC instructs its embassies and consulates to establish and maintain relations with local NGOs that are involved with TIP victim assistance.

-- H. As there are few, if any, Canadian victims of trafficking repatriated to Canada, the GoC does not have a specific program to provide assistance to such persons. However, Canada has an extensive array of social services, including health care, legal and financial assistance, emergency housing, counseling, skill and language development programs, that are available to any repatriated national who might have been the victim of trafficking.

-- I. The federal, provincial and territorial governments fund NGOs to provide services to vulnerable populations in Canada, including victims of trafficking.

A number of organizations, such as Save the Children Canada, the International Centre to Combat the Exploitation of Children, and the International Bureau for Children's Rights, provide support services to children and youth to prevent trafficking and assist them in escaping from trafficking and situations of sexual exploitation.

Organizations affiliated with provincial Attorneys General, such as Street Light Support Services in Ontario, provide services to assist people who are attempting to escape the sex trade.

The following NGOs work with trafficking victims in Canada:

- 1) Alberta Association of Sexual Assault Centers
- 2) Canadian Council for Refugees
- 3) Federation des Femmes de Quebec
- 4) Kelowna Women's Resource Center Society
- 5) Kid Friendly Society of British Columbia
- 6) Passages Women's Shelter
- 7) Philippine Women Center
- 8) Prostitution Alternatives Counseling and Education Society
- 9) Prostitution Empowerment, Education, and Resource Society
- 10) Metro Toronto Chinese and Southeast Asian Legal Clinic
- 11) Migrant Agricultural Workers Support Centre
- 12) Multicultural History Society of Ontario
- 13) Save the Children Canada
- 14) Saskatoon Communities for Children, Inc.
- 15) The Coalition Against Trafficking in Women
- 16) The Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women
- 17) Toronto Network Against Trafficking in Women

Paragraph 22. HEROES: No nominations submitted by the GoC.

Paragraph 23. BEST PRACTICES: The IWGTIP effectively



coordinates the work of 17 disparate GoC departments and agencies that have responsibilities in anti-TIP programs, and provides a single point-of-contact for inquiries by foreign governments or NGOs seeking more information on Canada's TIP programs and policies.

Visit Canada's Classified Web Site at  
<http://www.state.sgov.gov/p/wha/ottawa>

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